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than the general background of the sky on his plates. It is possible that this difference might be reconciled,—perhaps by the difference in the instruments. Could an object be darker than the surrounding sky to a Petzval doublet and brighter to the human eye in a 40-inch refractor?

Professor BARNARD'S comet pictures are most interesting. Brooks' Comet of 1893 must have been much like and perhaps more remarkable than the famous Morehouse Comet. It is a pity that other astronomers did not get a series of photographs of it, for it evidently would have given opportunity, even better than Morehouse's Comet, for measurements of regression of luminous matter in the tail.

Professor BARNARD'S ingenious and successful combinations of photographs taken on different nights to show the freak motions and changes in the tail are also most interesting. That these changes cannot all be explained by eruptive disturbances and by varying speeds of repulsion of luminous particles from the head, without the necessity of assuming some kind of streaming in space, does not seem to me proved.

The volume as a whole is a notable contribution to astronomy. It is a great credit to the Lick Observatory, to the people whose generous contributions made its publication possible, to the Willard lens, and, most of all, to Professor BARNARD.

WINCHESTER, MASS., November 4, 1914.

NOTE ON A 570.

BY ÉRIC DOOLITTLE.

The recent announcement by Dr. AITKEN, in *A. S. P.*, XXVI, page 205, in regard to the interesting and rapid binary A 570, was of special interest to me because for some years I have been keeping watch of this important pair. I find that I have secured measures of it on twelve nights altogether, and while in view of Dr. AITKEN'S most accurate measures these must lose much of their value, yet as two of the series of measures were secured during years when the pair was not measured at the Lick Observatory, they may be of a certain supplementary interest. My measures in full are as follows:—

1909.460	148°.98	0″.2 ±	7.0	7.0	R	8-0	(*a*)
1909.463	157 .63	0 .25 ±	...	...	R	8-0	(*b*)
1909.465	149 .02	0 .24	6.5	6.5	P	4	(*c*)
1909.471	153 .18	0 .29	7.0	7.0	R	6	(*c*)
1913.263	103 .88	0 .24	7.0	7.0	P	8	(*c*)
1913.296	109 .40	0 .20 ±	...	...	P	6-0	(*d*)
1913.504	96 .75	0 .20 ±	7.0	7.0	R	6-0	(*e*)
1913.542	94 .81	0 .26	...	...	P	8	(*c*)
1914.458	84 .66	<0 .2	...	...	P	6-0	(*f*)
1914.479	86 .63	0 .2 ±	...	...	P	6-0	(*f*)
1914.542	79 .95	<0 .2	...	...	P	8-0	(*f*)
1914.570	91 .74	0 .2 ±	...	...	P	6-0	(*f*)
1909.46	152°.2	0″.24	6.8	6.8		4-2*n*	
1913.40	101 .2	0 .22	7.0	7.0		4	
1914.51	85 .6	<0 .2	...	...		4	

(*a*) A perfectly distinct elongation. (*b*) A very difficult star; much closer than β 1111. (*c*) Perfectly and widely separated. (*d*) Almost distinct, and, in fact, distinct at long intervals. (*e*) Much elongated; magnitudes equal. (*f*) Clearly elongated, but never separated completely. I think it certain that the star is much closer than last year.

During the last year Dr. Aitken obtains for the distance of the pair, 0″.16.

University of Pennsylvania, November, 1914.

(EIGHTY-SECOND) AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Professor H. H. Kritzinger, of Bothkamp, Germany, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on March 28, 1914.

Committee on the Comet-Medal:
W. W. Campbell,
R. H. Tucker,
H. D. Curtis.

(EIGHTY-THIRD) AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Monsieur V. Zlatinsky, of Mitau, Russia, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on May 15, 1914.

Committee on the Comet-Medal:
W. W. Campbell,
R. H. Tucker,
H. D. Curtis.

(EIGHTY-FOURTH) AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Monsieur G. Neujmin, of Simeis, Russia, for the discovery of an unexpected comet on June 24, 1914.

Committee on the Comet-Medal:
W. W. Campbell,
R. H. Tucker,
H. D. Curtis.